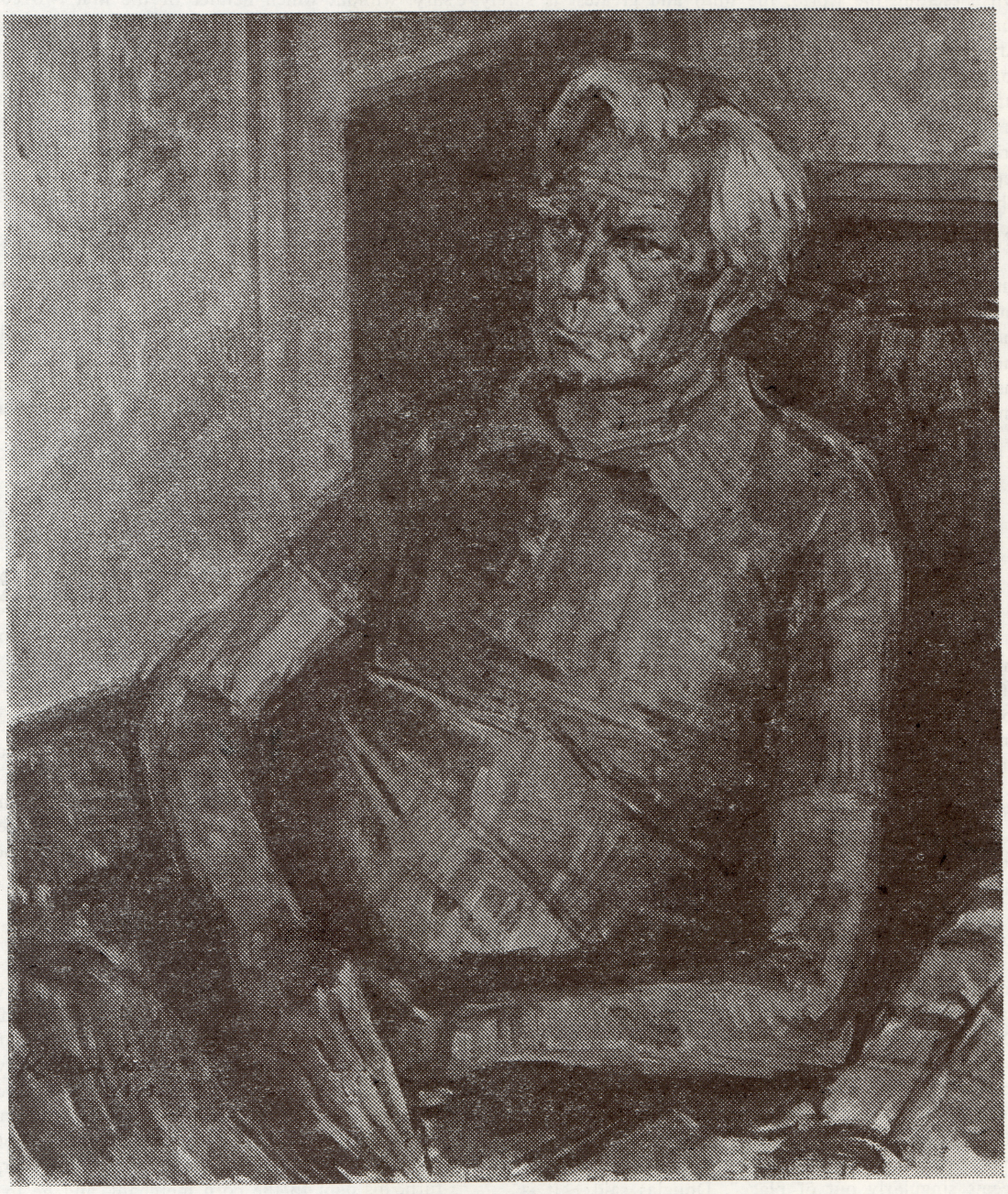
CANDOUR

The British Views-Letter

Founded by A. K. Chesterton in 1953 to defend National Sovereignty against the menace of International Finance

Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 11 and 12 *Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper* November/December, 1983



A. K. CHESTERTON

Painted in the last year of his life by Richard Walker

"... AND THE GREATEST OF THESE IS URSURY"

We are pleased to present a new step in Mr. John Mitchell's "Our Country, Our Credit" campaign. As readers are only too aware, a great deal of concern has been caused to the international banking fraternity over the last year that their world-wide ramp is in danger of collapse. If Capitalism and Communism are two of the evils besetting the world, the third and greatest is surely Usury, without which neither of the first two could survive. The collapse of the master-usurers' house of credit cards could come sooner than many people think, as Argentina is the latest country to threaten to refuse to play ball. The idea of O.C.O.C.'s new initiative in this connection is that a well-judged, even small, push by Social Creditors and other nationalists could possibly influence the more bolshy debtor nations, particularly Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina and Mexico, on the matter of repudiation. At this stage, Mr. Mitchell informs us, it would be quite futile to put up a scheme — the first priority is undoubtedly to get the debtors to realise that not only will they have right on their side if they do repudiate, but that they will perform an enormous service to the whole world: it is **their** country and **their** credit. The second priority is to get them to recognise the nature of the defect in the system. Without that, the point of the remedy would be lost.

The big difficulty, according to Mr. Mitchell, is that, as with the politicians, so the ambassadors are surrounded by underlings who keep from them correspondence deemed unsuitable. However, a large batch of letters, coming from many people, each writing in their own style, could help to overcome this, and it is here that **Candour** readers can lend a hand. Accordingly, we are printing below two letters sent by Mr. Mitchell to the Brazilian and Venezuelan Ambassadors which should provide correspondents with plenty of material for inspiration. At the end of this feature are the addresses supplied to us by Mr. Mitchell of the eleven most important embassies. We urge you all to give the O.C.O.C. initiative your full support — **Rosine de Bounevialle.**

LETTER TO THE BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR

Just over 50 years ago a book written by a master mind was published, It was entitled "The Monopoly of Credit"; the author's name, C. H. Douglas. Not long after publication I became a close associate of and collaborator with the author. This fact, in conjunction, of course, with the immense importance of what the late C. H. Douglas had to say, I take as justification for writing to you now at a time when, as "The Daily Telegraph" of 13th instant put it, "the dangers of an international financial crisis of gigantic proportions are quite real".

The title of the Group of which I am chairman is the 'Our Country, Our Credit' Group. What I have to say could be summed up in the words **'Your** country, **Your** credit'. The collapse of the present banking and financial system was forecast by Douglas in the book I have mentioned in these words: "If civilisation is not to disappear altogether, there will within a comparatively short period of time arise a situation in which bankers as present understood will be replaced." Rejecting compromise in this matter on the grounds that "compromise in arithmetic seems singularly out of place". Douglas said: "it is better that the present defective system should be allowed to discredit its upholders, and so render genuine reconstruction possible".

The present system is undoubtedly close to collapse, and it seems pertinent, not to say imperative, that the reason why it will do so should become known now, particularly to those nations who are debtors to the banks in a large way, and whose people will most closely feel the traumatic effects. The defect in the system is not beyond the understanding of anyone of moderate intelligence who will address his mind to the subject objectively. An illustration, deliberately simplified in the cause of clarity, follows:—

> Assume two housewives ('A' and 'B') each with 40p, which we will say is the price of a loaf of bread. Housewife 'A' spends her 40p on a loaf of bread which she takes home and consumes with the help of her family. In this case the product has reached the end of its road: it is consumed. And the baker is able to discharge his debt in respect to that loaf to the miller; the miller, in turn, his debt to the corn merchant, and he to the farmer who grew the corn, to regress no further.

On the other hand, housewife 'B', who works in a local shoe factory, invests her 40p in that factory, where it becomes part of that factory's capital. The factory, which has a practice of giving 'free' meals at midday to its employees, spends the 40p (with other money) on a loaf of bread from the same baker in order to feed its employees. And it is still the case that the baker, the miller, the corn merchant and the farmer, so far as expenditure on that loaf is concerned, are able to discharge the debts which they have debited to its cost of production and which of course appear in the price. **But,** the 40p has now also formed part of the cost of producing shoes, thus creating a **new** 40p price (part of the price of the shoe). Housewife 'B's' 40p has already been spent in paying the baker, **and there is no new 40p of consumer purchasing power distributed to pay for it.**

As Douglas has said: "This proposition (the arithmetical proposition involved in saving for investment) may be generalised as follows:—

> "Where any payment in money appears twice or more in series production, then the ultimate price of the product is increased by the amount of that payment multiplied by the number of times of its appearance, without any equivalent increase in purchasing power."

The UK Government's own statistical publication for 1982 shows that personal savings alone accounted for 7.7% of GNP. So this one cause of the generation of prices at a faster rate than incomes are generated to pay for them is itself highly significant. Unfortunately it is not the only, or indeed the major, cause of the defect in the financial system (the **chronic** deficiency of consumer purchasing power). I refrain here from describing the second only because it is considerably more complex to follow and because of the space it would occupy. But the principle of the deficiency is in any case, by what I have outlined, clearly established. And, also, the point which is established, as Douglas has pointed out, "the fundamental defect of the financial system, as operated, is mathematical, not political."

The root cause of the accumulating indebtness of both governments and business, which as you well know has now reached enormous proportions and is growing exponentially, is the chronic deficiency of purchasing power. The debts arise because, as the sole creators of money ("Banks create the means of payment out of nothing" — "Encyclopaedia Britannica" — a statement expatiated on by a former Chancellor of the Exchequer and former chairman of the Midland Bank at their annual meeting on January 25th, 1924, in these words "Every bank loan and every purchase of securities by a bank creates a deposit and the withdrawal of every bank loan, and the sale of securities by a bank, destroys a deposit.") banks **loan** the money.

In this connection the fundamental fact to be considered is, and I quote from Douglas: "The fundamental proposition of the modern banking system is that the basis of credit is currency." The falsity of this propositon in **real** terms becomes obvious when considering that if the banking system disappeared, the industrial system which creates the **real** wealth could still carry on. But if the industrial system disappeared, the banking system would be useless.

The only geneuine basis of credit is the ability of industry to produce goods and services. Hence it is true to say of Brazil (or any debtor country) **'Your** country, **your** credit' just as this Group says of the UK: **'Our** Country, **Our** credit'. The fraud — the confidence trick — perpetrated by the banks is well summed up in Douglas's own words: "It is not seriously questioned by any responsible authority, orthodox or otherwise, that the major portion of this effective demand is actually and literally created by the banking system, the fraud lying in the words which follow: "and it is claimed as its property. This amounts to the same thing as claiming (although not necessarily exercising) the ownership of all goods and services," for the significant thing about money is that it is a claim upon goods and services, which others have created.

The debtor countries of the world have it in their power, because of their major indebtedness to the banks, to strike a major blow for the benefit of all to nations, for, as Douglas said: "Nothing effective can be done to protect civilisation from its major risks which is not an attack upon the power of the banks", and, if they would but realise it, these same debtor countries have a stranglehold on the banks which they can use to force the necessary reconstruction of the financial system.

Coming even closer to the position which confronts Brazil and all debtor countries), the point has to be made that one of the major effects of the chronic deficiency of purchasing power is that no nation can sell all its production within its own boundaries. And this situation leads inevitably to the fight for export markets (the major cause of wars — a fight which is in fact a fight to find more money to be spent in buying the products of its own industry. Since it is impossible for every nation to export more than it imports, obviously one nation's surplus is another's

deficit. The very system itself, therefore, militates against the possibility of Brazil ever being able to repay overseas debts to the banks. It needs to be mentioned here, as explained in the enclosed 'Our Country, Our Credit' publications that the money which comes to an exporter nation from a surplus of exports is that to it this money is a non-repayable (i.e. free of debt) and interest-free addition to the money spent on its products.

The true alternative to the present debt system, which is designed primarily to serve and maintain the power of the banks, is outlined in the enclosed OCOC publications. By the **right** use of non-payable money it is possible to expand effective demand and production without causing inflation. That it is not done in the **UK as yet** is because the Prime Minister and other key Government Ministers are surrounded by carefully selected and banker trained henchmen.

That what the 'Our Country, Our Credit' Group has to say is recognised as important in some circles is apparent in the remarks to us of a Cabinet Member and former chairman of the Conservative Party viz. that what we have to say he "read with enormous interest. I will certainly pass your comments on." (to the Prime Minister, which we had requested him to do).

Finally, I would like to say that I hope I have made it clear that there is an absolutely sound and incontestable case for Brazil to repudiate its overseas debts, then to take steps to reconstruct the system which has done and is doing so much harm. My close associates, as well as myself, have half-a-century of experience of matters discussed above, will be only too pleased to provide you with any further information which we may have which could be useful to you.

LETTER TO THE VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR

A letter to the Brazilian Ambassador to the United Kingdom, the printed context of which is attached, has excited great interest. Our hope is that you will convey what it has to say to your Government. WHY ?

1. A year ago the bankers recognised that the banking and financial system was in danger of collapse, through the refusal and inability of debtor nations to repay loans and in some cases even the interest due on them.

2. "Goods are not for long produced if there are no buyers" is a fundamental truth expressed in a Report by the London Chamber of Commerce.

3. Realising this truth, and acting on the orders of their hidden masters, top banking officials, in order to prevent a collapse, motivated their political hacks to take measures which would put more money in the hands of consumers to spend. In the U.K. hire-purchase (the loaning of bank-created money at exorbitant rates of interest) was extended, causing a slight recovery in demand. This, in turn, created the confidence among consumers to withdraw savings, which they spent in the shops.

In the U.S.A. the Treasury Secretary, Donald Regan, has said the 5.5% budget deficit on its enormous G.N.P. (about ten times as large as the U.K.'s is what keeps the recovery going after the reduction of interest rates; that the recovery would grind to a halt if the bank loans which finance deficit were withdrawn. And that, of course, would end the bank-loan inspired world recovery and bring about the collapse of the banking system.

4. For three consecutive years the U.K. has had a balance of payments surplus in total about £15,000 million. The only advantage a U.K. citizen can obtain from exporting **real** wealth is to get **real** wealth in return (e.g. copper, tin or coffee). But what he got in return for the surplus he exported, according to the former Secretary to the Treasury, whose British name is Leon Brittan (I have a photostat of his letter), was a " 'command' over foreign resources" or "foreign assets". The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose British name is Nigel Lawson, does not disagree with that statement.

But this is a purely notional gain to **the U.K. taxpayer,** who, in fact, **gets nothing** for exporting an excess of **real** wealth. The "foreign resources" are still yours, irremovable. And the Venezuelan industry suffers from not being able to export the **real** wealth which would benefit the U.K. taxpayer. Furthermore, you (the debtor nations) **are put in debt to the banks,** who get what they want: POWER. It is **your** country (the "foreign resources"), and it is your credit. **Refuse to pay the banks.** By doing so you will not rob the U.K. taxpayer, or the U.S.A. taxpayer or any other taxpayer. You will do them a great service.

5. **Enter the I.M.F.**, which has essentially the role of being a prop to the bankers, not to the debtor nations, its funds being provided by governments (i.e. taxpayers). The money it lends comes from the taxes taken from the citizens; and it is surely the height of absurdity that this money is lent to the citizens of the debtor nations so that they can buy what the creditor citizens have produced. It has been reported in the "City Comment" column of **The Daily Telegraph** that the annual burden on the U.K. taxpayer could be as much as £500 million.

6. **Failure of I.M.F. policies:** In the U.K. the Thatcher Government, pursuing I.M.F. policies, has succeeded in destroying a sizeable part of British industry; in the process **lowering** national output over four years by 5%. 5% of the Gross Domestic Product for 1981, officially put at £248,000 million, is about £12,,500 million each year. Of course, the loss of production is even higher when allowance is made for the increase which sensible policies would have made possible. All this has been done under the battle cry': increase productivity. What use is increased productivity if output is lowered? By comparison, in the ten years before the Thatcher (I.M.F.) regime took office, even the incompetent policies pursued by their predecessors produced an annual average increase in national output of 2.1% (official figures), making a total of 20%.

7. **Panic and an iniquitous system:** In the first place, last year the bankers panicked, or came near to it, because they feared that nations like Mexico and Brazil (which still has arrears of unpaid due interest of 2.5 billion dollars) would declare a moratorium, instead of agreeing to I.M.F. butchery proposals and re-scheduling — the postponement of instalments of payments of principal; and would thus set in train a run by many other debtor nations, who would follow suit.

In the second place, there are grave fears that, on the other side of the fence, the creditor nations will not "cough up" enough extra funds for the I.M.F. to prevent the first fear being realised. Under pressure from the top (hidden) bankers, the President of the United States addressed Congress, making a special appeal that they overcome their reluctance to agree to more U.S.A. taxpayers' money going down the drain. He warned them that if they did not agree, it would cause a collapse of international trade, and with it the collapse of the banking and financial system.

Your Excellency, the collapse of the present banking system, with all its skull-duggery, would enable a genuine re-construction on sound lines, which have for long been known but suppressed, to take place.

I repeat what I have asked in the first paragraph of this letter: I ask that you will convey to your Government what is said here.

Addresses

Argentina: 9 Wilton Crescent, London SW1.

Bolivia: 106 Eaton Square, London SW1.

Brazil: 32 Green Street, Mayfair, London W1.

Chile: 3 Hamilton Place, London W1.

Colombia: Flat 3a, Hans Crescent, London SW1.

Ecuador, Flat 3b, Hans Crescent, London SW1.

Guyana, 28 Cockspur Street, London SW1.

Mexico: 8 Halkin Street, London SW1.

Peru: 52 Sloane Street, London SW1.

Uruguay: 48 Lennox Gardens, London SW1.

Venezuela: Flat 6, Hans Crescent, London SW1.

VILE ADVOCACY

"Conor Cruise O'Brien asserts that paedophiles are to the Campaign for Homosexual Equality what Trotskyists are to the Labour Party. If this were correct, we would not have sought to embarrass ourselves further by approving at our annual conference a strong motion in support of P.I.E.'s *the Paedophile Information Exchange* right of free speech. We defend that right because, if we did not, our own rights as a sexual pressure group might be compromised. Also, we want to sustain the important debate on whether children can consent to sexual relations. We reject the definition of a paedophile as a child molester. A paedophile seeks the consent of the young person before sex takes place . . ." — *from a letter by Jeff Vernon of the Campaign for Homosexual Equality in The Observer, September 11th, 1983.*

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CATHOLICS AND FREEMASONRY

by MARIE ENDEAN

"So you see, old chap, you needn't worry about joining us. We Masons are more a society with secrets than a secret society. None of your continental cloak-and-dagger stuff here. We are a benevolent association. Looking after our widows and orphans, that, surely, is a Christian aim. In the Lodge you enjoy a good social life, friendship, deepening knowledge and, of course, useful business contacts. Anyway, your Roman Church is much more open to ideas these days. All you have to do now is to ask your parish priest for permission to join. The blanket ban on Freemasonry has gone, so your Church can't think it will do you much harm."

What is a Catholic to think of such recruiting talk? Untypical, according to the official Masonic line, but talk that is certainly going on in our parishes. Invitations to join are by friendly word of mouth, potential candidates being carefully vetted and their usefulness finely calculated. Nothing emanating from a Lodge is casual.

Condemnation

No fewer than eleven Popes have condemned Freemasonry since its reorganisation in the eighteenth century so, obviously, a candidate must take a long hard look at the meaning and history of the Craft. He must ponder the objections voiced by many other Churches, too, notably the Greek Orthodox Church, the Irish and Scottish Presbyterian Churches, the Orthodox Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A. many Lutheran Churches both in Europe and the U.S.A., and by other religious bodies such as the English Methodists and the Salvation Army. Last, and perhaps most important of all, by concerned clergymen and laymen in the Church of England, many having an intimate knowledge of Freemasonry. One such is the Rev. John Lawrence, author of *Freemasonry — A Way Of Salvation?* (Grove Books, Bramcote, Notts., 1982).

He will come to one stark conclusion. In the words of the Rev. Walton Hannah, "No church that has seriously investigated the religious teachings and implications of Freemasonry has yet failed to condemn it" (*Darkness Visible,* Britons, 1975, p.78).

Why is this? Because the message of Freemasonry is that man is never closer to God than when he kneels, spiritually naked, at the altar of Masonry. W. L. Wilmhurst, a Masonic authority, puts the point succinctly: in his *The Masonic Initiation* he writes, "It is well for a man to be born in a Church but it is a terrible thing for him to die in one . . . there should have been growth."

The Lodge is "holy ground" where "growth" is promised the candidate via the secrets, mysteries, ancient usages and established customs of the Order. Growth will be vouchsafed him only according to merit and ability. Such is the ineffable truth to be revealed to him by degrees that he must guard it on pain of having his throat cut across, his tongue torn out by the root, his body buried in the sand of the sea at low water mark or a cable's length from the shore. This pledge of fidelity he must seal with his lips on the "Volume of the Sacred Law". An oath both rash and vain; in effect, the signing of a blank cheque payable to unknown superiors.

The irony of it all is that the secrets of both Blue and Red Masonry have long been discovered and traced back into history, far beyond the year 1717 when the Grand Lodge of England was constituted.

In all branches of Masonry the ultimate secret of the Craft is Pantheism, the denial of the transcendent God. Instead, there is deified Man, the highest self-manifestation of the so-called World Soul which is supposed to be working itself out through the process of historical development. As the Tempter prompted, "Ye shall be as Gods."

Typical of the befuddled theology induced by Masonic brainwashing is the following "hymn" from the *Masonic Study Society Handbook for the First Degree:*

> "Bacchus died and rose again,
> On the golden Syrian Plain,
> Osiris rose from out of his grave,
> And thereby mankind did save;
> Adonis likewise shed his blood
> By the yellow Syrian flood,
> Zoroaster brought to birth
> Mithra from his cave of earth
> And we today in Christian lands
> We with them can join hands."

Ecumenism with a vengeance!

How is it, then, that the Church's revised Canon Law no longer automatically bars Catholics from membership of Masonic groups? Does this mean that the Church is soft-pedalling the menace of Freemasonry? A leading Masonic spokesman, Worshipful Brother Harry Carr thinks so. In his *The Freemason At Work* (London, 1976) he concludes that "the advent of the Second Ecumenical Council brought the winds of change into matters of religion."

In England it certainly has meant an unsatisfactory devolution of responsibility to the individual

Catholic. In a Statement issued in 1974 the Roman Catholic Bishops in England and Wales enjoined Catholics to regard themselves first and foremost as members of the Church, but this was followed by an extraordinary let out: If a Catholic "sincerely believes" that membership of Freemasonry does not conflict with the deeper loyalty, he should approach his bishop through his parish priest to discuss the implications of such membership.

However, here's the rub: just when, as never before, Catholic laymen need to know about Freemasonry and its pitfalls they have been deprived of readily accessible means of learning about the Craft and papal warnings. In the early 1970s, thanks to importuning by Brother Harry Carr, the late Cardinal Heenan was prevailed upon to bring pressure to bear on the Catholic Truth Society to withdraw its pamphlets exposing Freemasonry. Since then there has been official silence on the subject. So, unless they know where to look for dependable information, most busy Catholic laymen, some parish priests or, for that matter, some bishops, are sitting birds for Masonic propaganda and deception.

We can take some comfort from the fact that the revised Canon Law lays down that priests, religious and members of Secular Institutes are still forbidden by the universal law of the Church to accept membership of the Masonic Order or similar organisations. But surely, what is poison for the goose is poison for the gander. Why should the lawman be exposed to the temptations and dangers of Masonic proselytising when it is so difficult for him to know whether the Lodge in his area is hostile to the Church or not? More difficult still for him to find out whether the Lodge itself has been penetrated by even more subversive influences, such as Illuminism as has so often happened in the past.

In fine, the Catholic layman has been virtually disarmed at a critical time in our Christian civilisation when so many of the ideas and long-declared aims of Red Masonry are being fulfilled in this country and throughout the world.

This article first appeared in "The Messenger", the parish magazine of St. Mary's R.C. Church Woolhampton, Berks., and is reproduced by kind permission of the editor and author.

WHAT'S GOING ON?

It is amusing (but not very) that at the time when the Roman Catholic Church has decided to end the automatic excommunication of Freemasons under Canon Law, the 'extreme Left-wing" Labour Group which controls the Greater London Council should have decided to ban Freemasons from using the "facilities" (whatever they may be) at County Hall.

Is the G.L.C.'s ban a subtle move by Dr. Livingstone, Dr. Wetzel and the other Socialist illuminati of County Hall to throw people off the scent?

Or do these learned doctors not know that to those who believe in one of the main "World Conspiracy" theories the Freemasons are a key factor in history, partly responsible, at least, for the French Revolution, the Treaty of Versailles, the Spanish Civil War, the aggrandisement of Communism after the Second World War and the present ominous course of events throughout the world?

Do they not know that to these World Conspiracists the Labour caucus in the G.L.C., with its revolutionary aims, may itself appear a by-product, however minor, of Freemasonry?

Do they not know that one of the last messages of the dying General Franco to his country was "Beware of Masonry"? That one of the first acts of Marshal Petain when he came to power was to ban the Freemasons in unoccupied France?

Do they not know . . . perhaps they don't know anything much. We are in deep waters here. But how do the Socialist leaders of the G.L.C. like the eminent and remarkable allies they have just acquired?

With acknowledgement to Peter Simple of "The Daily Telegraph"

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A VISION OF THE UPLANDS

by JOHN O'BRIEN

Take a look at a good large-scale contour map of the British Isles. Invariabl,y the lowlands are coloured green, and the uplands yellow and brown, almost as if to condition the reader into believing that only the lowlands are fertile. Yet examine the enormous expanses which lie between the 1,000 ft. and 1,500 ft. contours. Admittedly, some of this land is only a thin layer of turf resting on rock, and as such, is only suitable for sheep farming. But there also exist great tracts of deep land which are at present producing virtually nothing except coarse scrub grass and heather, and which are left unused because the land is waterlogged, or remote from the centres of population, or part of the preserve of those for whom its primary purpose is the production of a few brace of small game birds for seasonal slaughter.

The uplands of Britain cover nearly half of our islands, yet their total population is only that of a single large town. They have become severely de-populated in recent times. For example, one small valley in Carmarthenshire which in the early twentieth century supported a population of 250 living by hill-farming alone, had by 1968 only eight inhabitants — and only one of those still farmed!

Walk through the uplands today, and you have a hauntingly sad picture of a deserted countryside. On every hand there are broken, roofless cottages, and a proportion of the fields have gone back to the reeds and the bracken of neglect. The hedgerows are still there, but great gaps exist, as do obvious signs of the conversion of the area into the ubiquitous upland sheep-walk. The old diversity of enterprise has gone.

There are also vast areas where the only surface is that of the peat-bog, the only life, apart from the occasional sheep, being ravens, carrion-crows, sky-larks and wheatears. On the fringes of these moor-lands lie the traces of former occupations already mentioned. The impression is one of human retreat into the valleys where the life is easier and the profits are fatter, or into the towns where the younger generations find a kind of music in the discotheques which, mysteriously, seems sweeter to them than does the song of the curlew.

In recent years it has become fashionable to point a scornful finger at "the inefficient farmers of France" — mainly because we in Britain seem either to be financing them through one large E.E.C. finance deficit, or being rebuffed when we try to export our prime lamb to their cities.

But we should remember that France has wisely taken care of her peasant farmers through the E.E.C. farm policy, and *we could do the same if we encouraged the development of upland family farms.* Should we have the general misfortune to stay in the E.E.C., at least let us be prepared to take advantage of its provisions rather than try to change them. It is precisely the fact that we have become over-industrialised and have lost thousands of individual small farms and holdings which have become absorbed by the large units, that has led to our small handout from Europe's money-chest by comparison with that gained by the French.

Comfortable Survival

The picture of French rural life depicted by Philip Oyler's book *The Generous Earth* (Hodder & Stoughton, 1950) is still substantially true. It is a study of the Dordogne region, where small farms averaging only twelve to fifteen acres in size carry a great range of crops and support a splendid diversity of activity. Arranged partly on hillsides, partly in sheltered valleys, the typical smallholding carried cereals, vegetables, fruit and nut trees, vines and cattle-fodder crops. Louis Bromfield, in his book *Pleasant Valley* tells of a French machine-tool worker who owned a two-acre plot on which in his spare time he grew a wide assortment of vegetables, strawberries, kept two dozen hens, two goats, some ducks and a pig, and fed his entire family through-out the year. He also got free firewood from a neighbouring state forest. During periods of un-employment or short-time, he concentrated on his farming, "dug in and held on", and the family were never short of food and warmth even in the worst industrial recession. They had found the true secret of comfortable survival.

What are the prospects for such family farms in Britain, It is not suggested that a re-development of the uplands could, under modern conditions, achieve the former population density, but certainly very many families could be re-settled with consequent improvement both in their personal health and the betterment of the national economy.

Here and there, small, unco-ordinated pilot schemes have been launched on an individual basis, in which the latent possibilities of the uplands have been developed and displayed. On the north Pembrokeshire moors, six-and-a-half acres of heavy, wet, exposed land, infested with rushes and coarse grass, have been converted into a flourishing market garden, producing fine tomatoes, lettuce, etc. A derelict farm

on the Radnorshire-Herefordshire border has been reclaimed from the wilderness to hold a herd of pedigree Shorthorn cattle and also supply a wide range of fruit and vegetables. Pioneers have developed bright green oases of fertility high up on the slopes of Plynlimon mountain in Central Wales, bringing good crops to fruition at heights of nearly 2,000 ft., and thereby disproving the faint-hearted theories of those who believed that climatic harshness rendered upland reclamation impracticable. There are many other similar instances of inspired pioneering.

In his valuable book, *The Inviolable Hills,* R. A. de J. Hart suggests uplands could be developed by dividing their administration into potentially self-supporting regions including power supplies, village workshops, farm machinery centres, etc., under regionally autonomous Rural Development Boards akin to those established by the 1967 Agriculture Act. He points with accuracy to the family unit as the best one to accomplish a new Rural Age:

"Ideally, the basic unit of colonisation should be that cell of organic vitality, the family farm. There is evidence from all parts of the world that, at its best, the small mixed family farm is the most efficient agricultural entity in terms of productivity per acre. The dominant consideration governing all conservation and reclamation work should be the world food crisis, and that demands the utmost economy in land-use. Large farms and ranches, in this country and elsewhere, tend to be understocked and undercropped, but family farms, in which every member has an intimate personal stake in the common enterprise and in the soil, are centres of enthusiastic and intensive activity."

Professor H. A. Moisley, addressing the 1963 meeting of the British Association in Aberdeen, pointed to the small family farm as a most efficient means of production, particularly in difficult circumstances, and quoted the example of moorland reclamation by Scottish crofters, especially on the island of Lewis. Tom Fraser, M.P. wrote (in a booklet published by the Scottish Peat and Land Development Association) that a detailed land survey should be made throughout the Highlands and the acquisition of inadequately-used areas by the State. These would be divided into holdings of a size adequate to give a reasonable living to a family. The farmhouses and buildings, roadworks, etc., would be provided by State funds, and tenancy rentals would be determined by reference to the estimated potential income from the industrial holdings. Certain other countries have already sponsored the development of the family farm, one of these being Norway, which has promoted large-scale marginal area reclamation, turning these into thriving communities provided with all necessary amenities.

The concept of the National Park has mistakenly become equated in the mind of the average urban man with merely recreational pursuits. Valuable as these are, it must not be overlooked that Sir George Stapledon's original ideas in this sphere, as expressed in his 1935 book, *The Land Now and Tomorrow,* envisaged an ecological experimental station of some 50,000 acres in the Welsh hills with "parent and filial farms" grouped in co-operative association which he called Farm Guilds. These would provide contracting facilities, shops and clinics. Opportunities should also be given for work for town dwellers. "To appreciate the full beauties and pleasures of the country a person needs to do something in the country . . . The urban worker must be brought into contact with country persuits, with farming and the care of woodlands, with the horse and sports, crafts and industries of the country."

Developing Vision

Today, the nation is faced with the increasing problem of industrial redundancy and unemployment. Two hundred years ago, the Industrial Revolution depleted the rural population, and reduced many of our countryfolk to unhealthy industrial servitude. The time has come when technology, mechanisation and automation have made it possible to reverse this process.

A vision is developing in which many thousands of families at present unproductive, could be re-settled on the uplands of Britain to produce health-giving food for themselves, with an ample surplus for market. At one and the same time, a burden would be lifted from the welfare services, and a massive reduction in the food production gap be effected. A variety of smallholding sizes should be encouraged to meet individual cases. A sound advisory service, based on organic farming methods, should be provided. If the Government will not initiate such a programme, it is to be hoped that enlightened individuals will come together to sponsor it.

Indeed, credibility dividends are available to any nationalist movement which will advocate *and sponsor* such a programme as part of its platform, for acceptance of such a challenge would bring benefits to the sponsoring organisation far in advance of anything gained by repeated dismal failure at the polls. For it could say to the nation: "We do not merely preach; *look here,* at what we have *performed.*"

THE CASE FOR *CHRISTIAN* NATIONALISM

by FRANK BROOKES

Does Britain now require a Christian Nationalist Party? I believe that the answer is Yes for the following reasons:

First, there is, despite many appearances to the contrary, still some basic residue of Christian feeling in this country even though the practice of Christian virtues is dying. Second, most people are by instinct nationalist and not internationalist. And third, there are powerful forces currently working to destroy both nationalism and Christianity.

There are, of course, various political movements in the country offering a variety of 'solutions' to the problems besetting our nation. But true nationalists, I suggest, can dismiss the three main parties as not any sort of expression of British nationalism. There are fringe nationalist parties like the N.F., B.N.P. and others who offer a much truer form of nationalism but who may present a question mark for the committed Christian.

True Philosophy

It was C. H. Douglas, I think, who said, truly, that every policy was the result of a philosophy. As a convinced Christian I believe that any political policy based on an untrue philosophy will, in the long run, prove disastrous.

A Christian Nationalist political philosophy, I suggest, would be based on the recognition that the whole world is God's creation, and that therefore all mankind is a steward, not a Lord and Master. That Jesus Christ is God's revelation and that His teachings are therefore of vital importance for running the world. That under the Fatherhood of God all men are, indeed, brothers — but this does not involve all having equal right to live in the same earthly house. That the world's — or the various nations' — financial and credit systems *must* serve people and not rule them. That while there *is* goodness in the world, nonetheless all human living is a warfare against evil still loose in the world and that, therefore, conflicts between groups within the nation and between nations are almost inevitable. This means that within the nation there must be strong but representative government and that the people must have adequate means to defend themselves against attack from outside powers. Power of the State to execute certain types of criminals is a fully accepted part of Christian teaching, such teaching being rightly concerned not so much with a vague 'deterrence' but with just punishment.

Such would be part of a Christian Nationalist party programme. Some of these measures are already included in the programmes offered by some nationalist groups. So why fragment further and seek a Christian party?

Because, like it or not, alongside the sound measures thus proposed there is a hint of a Hegelian/ Nietschean 'superman' philosophy seeing the State as supreme arbiter of morals and, therefore, in the long run of life itself.

For any Christian, who must regard all life as gift from God and therefore above State, Race or any other purely animal-human consideration, such is unacceptable, although nevertheless both Race and State have to be protected and accorded their rightful role in mankind's story. To be fair, of course, not all human life is regarded as valuable by members of the other, more 'respectable' parties, either: witness our current abortion laws.

So where, at present, can the Christian nationalist find a political home?

The three 'respectables' are all busy concerned with selling the country down the river for the present day equivalent of thirty pieces of silver. The already fragmented Nationalist parties, despite an appealing programme, do raise questions regarding the soundness of their political philosophy. The Social Credit movement, of course, has the 'right ideas' but does not seek to implement them by forming a political grouping, for what are probably good reasons.

But if anyone wants to put a philosophy into practical political expression, then at the present stage of our history I suggest they have to get where the power is — Parliament. So I close as I began, by suggesting the time *is* ripe for the formation of a Christian Nationalist Party. It would be interesting to see how other readers of *Candour* feel about this idea, which is offered as a serious topic for consideration.

FATIMA AND THE GREAT CONSPIRACY

Mrs. Deirdre Manifold's best-selling book unravels the Wall Street-Kremlin conspiracy and traces it back to its roots in Reformation times.

NOW AVAILABLE, PRICE £3, FROM CANDOUR PUBLISHING COMPANY

TRANSFUSIONS CAN DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH!

by OLIVER GILBERT

Sweden, Denmark and the U.S.A. are countries with the largest number of individuals who indulge in the nauseating practice of homosexuality. Unfortunately, we have an increasing number of such people in this country since our mis-rulers have legalised their corrosive, unnatural act. The result has been a rapid increase of two new sexually-transmittable diseases: AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) and GRIDS (Gay Related Immune Deficiency Syndrome). They are rife in districts like San Francisco, New York and London, where homosexuals thrive. Of the cases so far known to have been discovered, two-fifths have died and it is anticipated that 70% of those catching these highly contagious diseases will die.

Unfortunately, they can be spread in blood transfusions. People who have received such contaminated blood have died as a result of some hospitals carelessly failing to test donors efficiently. The situation is so grave that the Department of Health is considering banning homosexuals as blood donors. This follows the report of Dr. Elizabeth Tylden, one of the foremost experts on drugs in this country, who claimed that blood transfusions from heroin addicts have also proved fatal.

Consequence Of Immigration

Hepatitis is another source of trouble that may be transmitted through careless blood transfusions; another is sickle-cell anaemia, a disease brought to our country as a result of Afro-Asian immigration. That is why all possible pressure should be applied to the Department of Health to keep blood of white and coloured persons separate.

Sickle-cell anaemia now infects 2,500,000 blacks in America and is the cause of one out of every four negro deaths. It occurs when a deviated type of haemoglobin is present in red blood corpuscles. The red cells are in the shape of a sickle — hence the name. Those people who do not have the full disease are mere 'carriers' and can pass it on without showing any symptoms themselves. Only negroes, inhabitants of south India and the West Indies appear to be mainly affected. It cannot be caught by contact, as is the case with AIDS and GRIDS, but like these two homosexual diseases, it is transmittable via blood transfusions.

The following statement from a paper read by Dr. Gorman at the 12th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Blood Banks, Chicago, on November 6th, 1959, is highly relevant to the question of race and disease:

"It appears that the further removed in time men are from a common ancestor, the greater will be the likelihood of difference in the pattern of antigenic factors within their group systems. Conversely, it may be assumed that the closer related individuals are to one another, the less likely are their antigenic patterns to differ. Obviously, this will be more true of inbred or 'pure strain families' than in families of diverse ethnic or racial origin. To reduce this sensitization to the innumerable blood antigens, whenever subsequent transfusions may be necessary, or pregnancy ensues, it is suggested that blood donors should be selected in the following order of preference whenever feasible:—

1. The patient's own blood 'banked' in advance.
2. The blood from an identical twin.
3. Blood from the patient's own blood relatives, providing it is proved compatible by presently accepted methods.
4. Compatible blood from donors of *the same ethnic group* as the patient.
5. Lastly, blood donors of the patient's *own race.*"

Diseases such as sickle-cell anaemia are only appearing in this country due to the mass immigration from the 'Third World' that has occurred over the last three decades. The very least our spineless government could do, if it won't follow Dr. Gorman's advice on blood transfusions, is to institute proper medical inspections at the ports of entry.

FREEMASON NEWS

A Report on the Menace of Secret Societies

Single copy 33p; 10 copies £1.82 (incl. postage)

from

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AN ECONOMIC RED HERRING

The October issue of *Candour* carried an article by Mrs. Leslie von Goetz attacking the notion of exchange control. Her libertarian-type economic views will obviously raise eyebrows among many mainstream nationalists since such views form a direct antithesis to the approach which we are advocating. Whilst recognising her undoubted economic expertise, and respecting her record as a courageous and valiant nationalist, I should like to take issue with some of the points raised in her article.

The first argument is that it is 'nauseating' that poor people should be prevented, by an isolationistic system, from buying cheap products from overseas. My reply is that a nationalist government need not 'cushion' poverty by letting poor people buy cheap foreign products (thereby flooding our market with foreign goods, creating unnecessarily high unemployment, and hence more poverty), since it would be able to increase the standard of living for *all* so that everyone *could* afford to buy British even when it costs more. This could be done by a redistribution of wealth along meritocratic lines, such as those outlined by Andrey Brons in his essay on Belloc in *New Nation* 3, complemented by a process of making our industry more efficient (rationalisation, systematisation, cutting down overmanning and restrictive practices) so that our products would be as cheap as possible. There should be no *need* for people to feel *financially* compelled to buy products from abroad. What is 'nauseating' is that people under *laissez faire* systems *are* compelled to patronise rivals and enemies abroad rather than their own countryfolk.

Next comes a disingenious argument. "I suppose we have never declined so far or so fast as during the years in which exchange control was practised . . .". The problem here is that *correlation* does not imply *causation*. Even if I were to accept that our 'decline' (in some unspecified sense of the word) correlated with the implementation of controls, it does not follow that the controls *caused* the decline! Ridiculous wage claims, unbelievable borrowing, hopeless inefficiency, strikes and rampant inflation may have been causes as well as effects. Moreover, today exchange controls are gone and, as Mrs. von Goetz concedes, we still decline . . .

Another disingenious argument follows. "Certainly," it goes, "the Fnancial Power was not in any way hampered by exchange control — very much the reverse! Any kind of controls . . . are of enormous benefit to those who have the power to issue licences, permits, privileges etc." Now of course exchange controls helped the Financial Powers. Why? Because they implemented them! This is no argument against control *per se*. If we, as oposed to Mr. Heath, were implementing them it would be we, as opposed to his chums, who would reap the political reward. Whoever holds the gun can use the trigger.

Mrs. von Goetz is 'bemused' at the thought that without controls there would be a flight of capital from Britain. But her only counter-argument is "surely not." This will not do. A nationalist government will probably come to power, if at all, in the midst of political and economic crisis, when the Establishment loses its grip. This is because so long as things are 'under control' the Establishment will not *let* it come to power. One does not need to be a professor of economics to know that there is nothing like economic and political crisis in a country for (a) preventing foreign investments and (b) encouraging people at home to put their money abroad. There is every reason to believe that nationalism without exchange controls would bring poverty, chaos and starvation. I see nothing in that to be bemused about.

We are told "we really do need quite a lot of things from other countries." Three points can be made here. Firstly, in many cases we could lessen our dependency on other countries by setting up new home industries. Protectionism would give them the chance to get off the ground without being throttled at birth by some whacking great multinational. Secondly it is naive to suppose that the outside world would not use trade as a weapon against us wherever possible, either by raising prices (as in Rhodesia or attaching political conditions to their trade (as in Poland). Thirdly, there is no inconsistency between advocating controls and advocating severely limited international trade where *absolutely* necessary, nor is there any reason why we should not 'snap up' *genuine foreign bargains* (such as the Danish machine cited by Mrs. von Goetz) where there are no strings attached. And anyway, surely we as nationalists should value our economic independence above our bananas!

Another argument against control is that it "makes government action so wasteful and ineffective." Now

I concede that in many cases this *has* been so in the past-notoriously. But why should we suppose that inefficiency, where correlated with control, was a necessary rather than a contingent correlate? Because other people made a hash of things it doesn't mean that we have to. One learns from experience — as the arch-libertarian, Hayek, himself said! Besides there are notable examples where control *does* correlate with success. Japan and Singapore and (contrary to popular belief) Albania! What counts is how, what and when you control.

Finally we are given the 'argument from principle': control is just "totally unnatural." Well that *is* unanswerable! I can only say that I see nothing unnatural about control so long as it is done sensibly. It seems strange that *Candour* should seem to espouse the same idea as Lenin's *State and Revolution*: that of a society without state control (it's "withered away" in Lenin) where everyone 'naturally' does everything perfectly in harmony with everyone else. By definition control infringes (usually) the Hayekian kind of freedom, but the ends (greater self sufficiency, greater control over national resources, greater independence from hostile overseas groups) arguably justify this.

The libertarian dream, with its emphasis on private initiative, and its scepticism about the efficacy of state intervention at any level is perhaps seductive. But for a nationalist government which is dedicated to radical policies (such as repatriation of immigrants), which is an avowed opponent of the Money Power, which is dedicated to making our homeland strong and *independent,* which is surrounded by enemies, and which is saturated with enemies and traitors within its own borders, to come to power in the midst of economic and political crisis, to throw its markets open to the world and to expect to survive (let alone implement policies which are noticably different from those of Mrs. Thatcher) is pure fantasy. All it would need would be for a few extreme Leftists to take advantage of the chaos and stage a coup and not only would the British people not be free, but a large proportion of *us* would end up dead.

In fairness to Candour it should be emphasised that Mrs. von Goetz was plainly writing of life under British Government that is not one that might come into being after Nationalist reformation.—(Editor).

NOM D'AVON

Would I were a teacher
Working in Avon,
A lone Caucasian creature
Looking woebegone,
Sensitive and shattered
Partaking staff-room tea
And feeling so unflattered
When called a White-Honkey.

I wish I was in teaching
In the county newly come,
Where ethnic bends are reaching
Bonanza trends for some;
My colleagues I'd have listed —
And then the whole damn school —
The 'Honkey' line insisted
On a tight schedule.

I would not be too greedy
At Five-hundred-quid a time
Lest Avon's poor and needy
Upon the wagon climb
And ratepayers might wonder
At handouts which begin
Reflecting, somewhat, plunder,
From the colour of my skin?

To Hell with the recession,
Inflation! Unemployed!
Redundancy! Depression!
I'd be "Honkey, overjoyed!"

B. E. B.GGS.

Read

NATIONALISM TODAY

Radical Voice of British Nationalism

Edited by Joe Pearce

Sample copy 53p

50 PAWSONS ROAD, CROYDON CR0 2QF, SURREY.

SALUTE TO A BRITON

This month is the tenth anniversary of the death of Anthony Gittens, late Chairman of The Britons. Patriots everywhere in the British world still mourn the loss of this skilled research worker and staunch opponent of Left-wing subversion.

Born in 1904, he was educated at the Cardinal Vaughan School in Kensington and remained a traditionalist Catholic to the end. His interest in politics developed in the early 1920s and he soon became a member of a small research team assisting Mrs. Nesta Webster. His cool courage and phenomenal memory stood him in good stead when he was given an assignment to join the Communists in the Northern Dock areas at the time of the 1926 General Strike. His reports not only helped Mrs. Webster in producing *The Socialist Network* but also the authorities in countering subversive activities. In the 1930s he was closely associated with a number of pioneer Right-wing groups.

Inspiration To Others

It was inevitable that sooner or later Tony Gittens would find himself in the battle to publish the information he and others in the field had acquired. In 1948 the affairs of the Britons Publishing Society, founded in 1918 by H. H. Beamish, reached a crisis with the retirement of James Dell after twenty-five years as Hon. Secretary. Tony was appointed Dell's successor and there-after his career and the survival and success of the Society were inextricably bound up together. Within five years the income from sales of books increased twenty-five times. but the venturesome publishing of serious political books from the Right-wing viewpoint did not result in a goldmine. Quite the opposite, and the Britons were constantly harassed to find capital investment to expand and the labour to sustain expansion when attained. It was the measure of Anthony Gittens' greatness and pertinacity as a publisher that he did just that. He inspired others and could always count on voluntary workers from every walk of life.

Under Tony's unerring guidance the Britons Publishing Company published scores of books, some of their own launching, many more the reprints of authors whose first publishers had gone out of business or whose books were considered too dangerous for "reputable" companies anxious to keep in good odour with the Establishment. Responsibility for the controversial *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion* was maintained by him — the plates had been acquired from Eyre and Spottiswoode in 1920. In May 1972, Tony published the 85th Impression of the Fifth Edition translated by Victor Marsden in 1921. No publisher has ever held such a hot potato with such cool aplomb.

The world copyright of Nesta Webster's classic works was acquired by him for the Britons. In 1955 the Britons edition of her monumental *Secret Societies and Subversive Movements,* now looked upon as the standard text-book on secret societies, greatly heartened anti-subversive workers throughout the English-speaking world. In 1971 the re-appearance of her *World Revolution* was perhaps the high spot in Anthony Gittens' career as editor and publisher. Entrusted by Mrs. Webster with her notes on post-Second World War development, he added four masterly chapters covering World War 11 itself, the Chinese Revolution, the African Revolution and World Chaos which in every way crowned the preceding chapters.

At the Arab Summit Conference in Algiers which opened on November 26th, 1973 — nine days after Tony's death — President Boumedienne of Algeria made a statement of the profoundest significance. He said that hardships now being experienced by the Europeans and Americans must make them inquire deeply into the causes of their present ordeal. Yes, indeed. Had the Europeans and the Americans heeded the message of the Britons Publishing Society as far back as 1918, and of its successor the Britons Publishing Company, there would not be any crisis afflicting the West . . . nor would there have been the long series of crises in the 'twenties and 'thirties and in the succeeding decades of this benighted century.

Seldom has a publisher been so vindicated by events as Anthony Gittens. We salute his life's work. We salute his memory.

THE CANDOUR LIBRARY

We wish to secure for our archives pre- and post-war patriotic and traditionalist magazines, pamphlets, bulletins, books, etc. This month we are particularly keen to acquire copies of *The Distributist, The Defendant, Fiat, The Eye-Witness, The New Witness, G.K.'s Weekly* and *Weekly Review.* Please write to Hugh McNeile, Forest House, Liss Forest, Hampshire, GU33 7DD

SWINGS AND ROUNDABOUTS

CANDOUR-ED COMMENTS FROM OUR MAIL-BAG

Chosen Race(s)

How do you do it? Your latest *Candour,* as also many before it, have screamed out the British Israel and Bible message in many of its articles, which also have time and again highlighted the shortcomings of the R.C. Church. To begin with, you cannot see the Roman Church as essentially an international Church, heavily backing the Third World against the West. Secondly, whatever you think of the claims as to the identity of the Chosen Race, you cannot deny that the Bible in its Old and New Testament dealt exclusively with the Nation only and does not mention any other except in so far as they impinge on the Chosen Race . . . The tragedy is that the future for Britain and our White Commonwealth, which A.K.C. visualised and passionately longed for, was in detail the Plan of God for our People and must ultimately come true. Yet neither he nor you will have any of it.

— G.S.O., Eye, Suffolk.

Curate's Egg

I have just received the latest *Candour.* The information on Thatcher's Jews was interesting — I knew already that they were there, but I did not have their backgrounds . . . All this Empire stuff! It is England we should start saving first. I should think anyway that most supporters from that cause have long since dropped out . . . I'm bloody well fed up with sending you letters and articles which you have not the politeness to acknowledge. How many readers have you left? 100? I doubt it. David Irving is a new one to the game and puts on a better effort than you do.

— R.B., Stourbridge, West Midlands.

Ah! But Mr. Irving's "Focal Point" appears with the frequency of Haley's Comet. — Editor.

Facts At Her Fingertips

Thank you for the latest copy of *Candour* — excellent as always . . . I have used the facts from *Candour* at many debates on law and order, punishment fitting the crime, censorship of pornographic material in our schools, etc., at our local Torbay Debating Society. I am pleased to report that we won them all.

— D.A., Torbay, Devon.

Wrong To Hate

It is with regret that I feel I cannot continue my subscription to *Candour.* Your magazine is extremely well-produced and very good value. Through it you have alerted me to the dangers within our society that so many of us ignore. However, I have committed my life to Christ and in doing so I have discovered many joys and much encouragement, even in this world, fraught with danger . .. . We must still recognise the enemy for Satan is very active, but in so doing we must not blind ourselves with hatred, thus blocking out God's purpose for us.

— A.W.F., Brighton, Sussex.

Our Lord forgave sinners, but he hated sin, and our present-day rulers are promoting sin as a respectable and legal way of life. Surely we are not to be silent in the face of such flourishing evil? — Editor.

Mental Health Warning

I cannot subscribe to a political paper giving publicity to the views of cranks who include in their published articles such preposterous allegations as the existence of a Washington-New York-Moscow Axis. This view has been given publicity in articles recently published by *Candour.* The current confrontation between the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. on the nuclear disarmament talks and the eagerness with which Europe is to be used for that "nuclear warfare confined to Europe" by the stationing of a horde of Cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe in order to permit the "engineered accidental discharge" of just the initial "one off" by a drink or drug sodden American crew should surely penetrate the wooden heads of those who genuinely support the existence of collusion between Capitalist and Communist . . . A lady of your calibre must appreciate and expose the planned simultaneous destruction of Europe and Russia by nuclear warfare leaving the One World Zionists controlling the American Presidency completely free to deal with the coloured races. The resultant holocaust will destroy both the Russian and European obstructions to One World Zionism. When the European nuclear holocaust is engineered the Japanese will immediately launch an attack on the U.S.S.R. Eastern Front — with or without the assistance of the 45 Chinese divisions stationed now on the Sino-Soviet frontier.

— H.S.L., Paignton, Devon.

A New York-Tokyo-(Peking?) axis, I take it, is NOT a preposterous allegation — Crank-in-Chief.

THE SPERMBANK SERVES ALL!

Now and again some one breaks into print bewailing the waste of genius. Look at all those great men whose capacity dies with them, and the race no longer derives the benefit of their overwhelming talents. The writer then ignores traditional methods of preserving genius and capacity from generation to generation such as stability, adherence to proven methods of instruction, and natural propagation of the race. He solves everything with a sperm bank. Had there been such provision we would have reaped the harvest of genius preserved from Einstein, Darwin and Winston Churchill. We need not suffer unduly from loss of indispensable men like Franklin D. Roosevelt and Malcolm Fraser. Of course, Germaine Greer and Margaret Whitlam are beat immediately — these male chauvinist porcine writers!

Our first requirement would appear to be an organisational genius with tremendous persuasive powers to set up the bank. He must first resolve the discrepancy between genius recognised and at the age at which recognition is achieved. A proven genius is usually well past his physical prime, and such sperm as he might be induced to part with (by what method?) would run increased risks of degeneracy or sterility. We can eliminate these considerations by requiring sperm of the entire male population between the ages of thirty and forty, then waiting to see how they all turn out. Only the most perfect should be retained; the programme requires young women whose genes must be overcome. Only morons or prostitutes would be likely to accommodate the bank.

The entire problem would never have arisen had our contemporary geniuses avoided family limitation. All other ages *had* sperm banks — *children!* And why should we preserve the examples the sperm bank advocates usually hold up? Look at the children they *have* produced!

HUTTON GIBSON.

Thinking of Christmas Presents?
Remember Candour!

The Editor & Staff of Candour
wish readers
A Happy Christmas
and Prosperous New Year.

PYGMYTIZED NATION

The Ministry of T. and I.
Conceived at Tory's apogee
When Thatcher in her steel sarong
Presumed she could do nothing wrong
Raised Parky from the Party chair
To wield this tricky Tory snare.
Reward for Cecil Parkinson
For all the Tory good he's done.
But mice and men — and Right Hons. too
Come unstuck if they overdo
Conduct extra-Parliamentary
Albeit not un-ordinary.

Thus, another Tory cut —
So unexpected — in the gut,
A kind of hara-kari thrust
Just when the sheep were filled with trust!

O the infant T. and I.
So suddenly left high and dry?
A shuffle and "Employment's" knell
Is "T. and I.'s" own wedding bell!
Earnest Tebbutt, oh, so firm,
Bound to make all unions squirm —
Except, of course, the E.E.C. —
And hybrid nationality,
Not only does he fit the bill
He also names the source of ill —
"Pygmies" are the ones to blame,
They stand condemned, is Norman's claim.

So much for promised Tory line
To switch the multi-race design.
Where then the Immigration Squads
To let in all these little bods?
So, indeed, serves Thatcher right
That pygmies take on Tory might.

Today, low work, and Truth at fault —
Tomorrow we run out of salt.

B. E. BIGGS.

Read "Sister Mary of the Cross" by Abbe Paul Gouin, the biography of Melanie Calvat, the Shepherdess of La Salette. Price £4.50 from Mrs. N. Baco, 31 Parkdale, Wolverhampton WV1 4TE.

The unanswerable case for British Nationalism is in Sir Arthur Keith's "The Place of Prejudice in Modern Civilisation". 65p. from Albert Elder, 1 Gannet House, 6 Hartington Place, Eastbourne, Sussex.

Published by Candour Publishing Co. (Editor: R. de Bounevialle), Forest House, Liss Forest, England and Printed by Farnham Printing Co. Ltd.

53, Greencroft Towers,
Felling, Gateshead 10.